The Evening Times

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Sunday on Evening and Sunday three months, Evening and Sunday.

Three months, Evening and Sunday three words, the Evening and Sunday.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

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The Advertiser's Guarantee Company, of Clai The Advertiser's Guarantee Company, of Clairage, barely certifies that it has, by its expect examiners, proved and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of November, 1883, was 42.450 copies.

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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Exit Imperial Spain!

This is the last day on which the Spanish flag will fly over a foot of soil in the Americas. Once the possessor of .nost of the habitable part of this hemisphere, she has now lost even the remnant in the Antilles, where her barbarous rule has shocked civilized mankind. To the Great Republic, the hope of the ages, she has surrendered Porto Rico, and Cuba in trust for the Cubans, after a brief war. As the price of misrule, the exact reverse of the principle established by Great Britain, she is reduced to an insignificant position in Europe, and trembles not only over the fears of a Carlist revolution but also over an absurd suggestion of absorption by Englund.

Tomorrow morning the Spanish flag will he hanled down at Havana for the last time, to make way for the Stars and Stripes as the banner of the guardian nation. It is an event that should be the cause of nothing but joy. Yet the reports from the Cuban capital show that the people who have been freed from the tyranny of centuries by the blood and treasure of the Americans have insulted the flag of their friends and are as bitter against them as against their traditional enemies. The cause of this is most absurd and trivial, and is discouraging to the friends of the Cubans. There is positively not the shadow of an excuse for it, and those who doubt the capability of the natives for self-government may fairly point to it as a proof of the justice of their opinion.

The evacuation day processes are purely military, and but for the blundering of our useless and incompetent Commission ers and their continued subservience to the Spaniards there would have been no shadow of trouble. The business of the day is the marching out of the Spanish garrison and the marching in of the American. Because the spectacular Spaniards, who would pose in an earthquake, wanted to make a fete of the affair and seize on the opportunity to show the change of silly compliments between the for the gratification of Spanish vanity, sideration. This was to have been exwas to happen. They have been subject to every caprice and trick of the enemy. . should be encouraged.

Knowing that a clash of Spaniards and Cubans would surely take place if the armed Cubans were allowed to take part in the show, General Brooke or General Ludlow, or both, issued an order prohibiting the Cuban army from entering the It was a mistake to publish the order without previously telling the Cuban leaders the reasons for it. The thing should have been a simple transfer of authority and a movement of the troops without any hurral business, because in such business the Cubans deserved a place. and to allow them to participate would be

Still, in splite of the apparent contempt for the desire of the Cubans, the latter can have no excuse for their childish display of anger. They should have taken the action of General Garcia as an example. Holding the future welfare of Cuba superior to all immediate personal feelings, when he was insulted by the brutal Shafter he made just such a protest as his self-respect required, but asserted his continued gratitude to the Americans and his respect for their flag. When he came to this country, the President and the people made up for the insult he had borne

The future of Cuba is at stake. If the American commanders at Havana consider the presence of armed Cubans a menace to good order, they should submit to military necessity, no matter how they might feel about the loss of a holiday. By insulting the American flag and repudiating their debt to this nation and threatening resistance to American rule, they exhibit the qualities of children and their unfitness for the serious affairs of life. The great, overwhelming fact is the final disappearance of Spanish authority. Compared with this, all the insults an American general could invent would not deserve attention. When no insult was intended, but only the preservation of public order at a critical moment, the resentment of the Cubans indicates a lack of reasonable gelf-

It is reported this morning that the Cubans have been partly pacified by permission to make a great demonstration in February, on the anniversary of the first step in the revolution. This does not encourage the belief that they are mature enough to be entrusted with their own government yet. It is obvious that they care more about a personal display than about the freedom from Spanish oppression. The importance which they attach to a parade and a general spree suggests that Spain might have prevented a revolution if she had only fed their vanity, which is so great that they believe the part played

restraint and common sense.

by the Americans in the driving out of the formal vote of thanks.

The Woman Worker.

The Chicago and Great Western road has decided to dismiss all women hitherto. employed by it. The decision is causing more or less comment, and is likely to awaken afresh the discussion of woman's true place in the economic world. There is more rubbish talked on both sides of this so-called woman question than on any other subject except religion, and, as in the case of religion, the reason probably is that those who really understand the subject are altogether too busy to talk. However, there is one thing which may be asserted with absolute certainty, and that is, that the matter will never receive proper consideration unless the view of the typical woman worker is obtained. By the typical worker is meant the woman who has been trained to work from childhood, who has always expected to support herself unless incapacitated by disease, and who has usually been able not only to support herself, but to take care of someone else There are many millions of such women in the civilized world; there have always been such women, and they furnish the permanent element in the great mass of pulation known as working women. One difficulty in the discussion of this question is that theorists are apt to con-

ider only a small percentage of all women workers in making their statements Harry Thurston Peck, in a well-meant article which appears in the last Cosmopolitan, makes just this mistake. He considers the question whether woman is fitted to do the work of a high-class specialist in science; and he then makes the assertion that the "natural limitations" of women ought to prevent them from working at all outside the home. As a matter of fact-and a man as well educated as Mr. Peck ought to know it-the number of women who would ever attempt the work of scientific specialists is so small that it is useless to consider the question of their employment at all. That is not the line in which women are most useful or most successful. It is bristling with difficulties for women. There have been successful women scientists, but they were of an exceptional type, and it may be added that the successful male scientist is very apt to be exceptional also. To consider this type of workers in a general question, such as the economic status of women, is dragging in a side issue in precisely the way which such theorists as Professor Peck are wont to consider feminine. But that is a good example of the way in which the question is usually discussed.

The true problem, from a broader

standpoint, is just this: How are women

to support themselves? They must workthe great majority of them must-or they may not ent; and hunger is just as de pressing for a woman as for a man. Fifty years ago they could nearly all earn their living within the walls of the home. There was work at tailoring, dressmaking, cooking of a hundred different sorts, poultry raising, even farm work, which would occupy the brains and the fingers of the daughters of the household, and sometimes one or more neighbor women. A generation earlier there was spinning and weav ing as well. Any woman with two hands and a willing spirit could find employment in those days. Now, while wages are higher than they were in the old times, wants have multiplied and fashions have changed. What man would now be willing to wear clothing spun and woven, cut and made by his wife, even if she were able to accomplish the task? How can there be employment in the home for all the women of a household? How can a man, be his wages double what his grandfather earned, give a home to a wife, with two or three grown daughters, or a sister and a mother unless the single women aid in their own support? The trouble is not that women pride and arrogance which Blanco urged, have "rushed" into the shops and the the American Commission consented to factories, but that they have been driven certain foolish and unnecessary ceremo- there by economic conditions, which most nies. There is to be a parade and an ex- of them do not in the least understand; and the alacrity with which they still ev-Spanish and American troops. Naturally, change their independence for matrimony the show-loving Cuban army wanted to when the right man appears proves that be in it. If there were to be ceremonics after all, they do not encounter the myriad difficulties of self-support altogether from they reasonably maintained that their choice. It is just as natural for a woman vanits was also a proper subject of con- as for a man to enjoy independence in financial matters; that is, not to be oblige pected, but the American Commissioners to ask an unsympathetic father or uncle have never yet foreseen anything that or brother for every cent she needs. And surely this is a healthy human trait which

> The argument most often heard against omen's employment outside the home is that they drive the men out of the trades But if a correct statement were made, it would probably be found that the estab lishment of factories for cloth-weaving and stocking knitting, of tailor shops, canning factories, bakeries, breweries, large poul try farms, clubs, laundries and other establishments for doing work formerly done at home, has furnished employment to at least as many men as have been driver out of the trade by women, and that they get better wages than they would in those trades. The change is, on the whole, good one for all parties, but the present transition stage presents difficulties.

> As for woman's "natural limitations, they have never counted for much among real working women. The housekeeper usually does as long and hard a day's work as the mechanic; the mother or nurse who has the care of young children works about twenty hours out of the twenty-four. If women did not earn their wages the wages would not be paid; economic law regulates that. The whole question is, in fact, an economic question, produced by condition somewhat different from any which the world has seen before, and it must, in time, settle itself. To throw all the re sponsibility on a mythical creature called "new woman," supposed to be inciting her sisters to rush into the labor field and snatch their bread from the hands of man. by becoming pugilists, railway engineers, explorers and blacksmiths, simply amusement-that sort of thing is balder dash of which no wideawake man or wom-

an ought to be guilty. New York vs. Paris.

Somebody has been counting up the comparative advantages of New York and Paris as places of residence. It appears that the advantages on the side of Paris are mainly financial. It is possible, says this sage traveler, to live in Paris for \$1 a day, and live well; it is possible to ride all over Paris for one car fare, and the waiters are satisfied with a two-cent tip. One may sit on the sidewalk and drink beer, and give an evening entertainment

bowing; safer to bow in Paris.
Can buy daily papers with the news of the day;

in Paris newspapers bear tomorrow's date with

Can engage a theater seat and have a program free; extra charge for this in Paris. Can take my seat without consulting an old comman unher; impossible in Paris.

Can take a young lady alone to the theate in Paris must take her parents also.

Can propose to a girl in private; in Paris he mother must be present.

Can get married without a certificate of birth

and baptism; can't in Paris.

Can pull teeth without a license; must have license to do that, or anything, in Paris. Some of these alleged good points of New York are of dubious quality. Why should anyone wish to live on the twen ty-first floor of a house? More than th's why should anyone wish to live on any thing but the top floor of a twenty-one story house? Imagine a city full of Tow ers of Babel; does any one imagine that that town would be an agreeable place of residence? Again, one may pull teeth without a license in New York; but why should any ordinary man wish to pul teeth? If one is going into the business of dentistry he surely ought to be willing to pay a tax for the misery he inflicts on the community, especially if he is not very good dentist; and if he is not trained for the profession he certainly ought not to be allowed to pull teeth, with or without a license.

As for being run over free of charge, the New York citizen who is run over is often even more fortunate than that. He may be paid for being subjected to that experience, though few people would care to resort to such a method of money-

making. Some of the advantages of life in New York, however, are really important. Here, for example, is the social convention, which makes it possible for a young man to take a young woman alone to the theater. If he were obliged to invite her parents the expense would be consider ably increased, and, as a consequence, the pleasure of theatergoing could be indulged in only half as many times in course of a season. Besides this, there is in the Parisian plan the disadvantage that half the party would almost inevitably be fearfully bored. The greatest advantage of all, without question, is that which follows: Imagine the sensations of an American youth when contemplating a proposal of marriage to the girl of his choice, if he were obliged to make that proposal in the presence of her mother!

When the advantages and the disadvantages of life in New York are weighed one against the other, it is evident that on the whole New York is a very good place of residence-compared with Paris.

The American Nation is about the richest of all and the best able to treat its soldiers well. The young men who voluntarily entered the army and were willing to give up their lives for the cause of humanity, included the most intelligent and capable of all the sons of the Republicyoung men who had been used to a high plane of living. Yet they were starved in Cuba and denied medical treatment when they were sick, and even surgical treatment when they were wounded. It is now revealed that enormous quantities of meat unfit to eat were purchased by the Government and this was the chief part of their rations. The Commissary General, from his own statement, did not know the meat was bad-did not know it until General Miles made the fact public a short time ago, and then he denied it. The evidence since published must convince the American people and the Commissary General.

Under the courteous bearing of the Spanish Peace Commissioners who made such a pleasant impression on the Amerians was the Spanish desire for revenge. Having agreed to surrender the islands of the Philippine archipelago to this country-for twenty millions of dollarsthe Spanish authorities instructed the commander at Iloilo to hand the place over to the insurgents in order to make the perfidy. A Spaniard is always a Spaniard, Even Admiral Cervera over whom we poured treacle, was restrained from destroying the women and children of Santiago only by the influence of Great Britain.

Perhaps it was French influence in China that was the cause of British war preparations. At any rate, the French have been able to obtain Chinese ratification of their claims against which En gland protested.

The Filipinos view with alarm the proposal to impose a high protective tariff against Philippine products sent to this time the protectionists will discover that such a tariff cannot be maintained. The manufacturers in this country will find it to their interest to protest. What they say goes.

The conviction of Mrs. Botkin, in Caliornia and the discovery of the criminal who sent poison by mail to a New York man prove that there are creatures so nonstrous as not merely to poison their enemies, but to run the risk of killing persons unknown to them. What is mor surprising is that anybody should be foolish enough to keep and use candies or medicines coming from anonymous sources even when they have no cause to suspecdesigns on their lives.

We shall have to spank the enterprising Spaniards who recaptured the Island of Guam and hauled down the American flag single monitor and a few soldiers can do the business easily.

Of course the President declines to inter fere with the orders issued by General Brooke prohibiting the parade of arme Cubans in Havana. To interfere would be to destroy that officer's further asefulness and to put a premium on Cuban appeals against the military authority. It does not mean, however, that the President approves the brutal frankness and lack of tact of General Brooke.

Neighborly Advice.

(From the Mexican Herald.) The Havana editors are just now enjoying bounded liberty, insulting the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, Even the glorious Bird o' Freedom should not allo

Distorted Visions.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) beer, and give an evening entertainment with only sirop and punch as refreshments. These miscellaneous advantages are on the side of Paris.

On the other hand, he says of New York: Can live on the twenty-first floor; in Paris the highest house has only eight stories.

Can give a ball when I like; in Paris must get permission from the other tenants. Can be run over free of charge; in Paris if run over must pay a fine for being in the way.

Can speak to a New York policeman without bowing; safer to bow in Paris.

Can buy daily papers with the news of the day;

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Next Week at the Capitol.-Who the Congress reassembles next week the centre of interest for the time being will be transferred to the big white building on Hill. The President, it is said, and the Paris Peace Treaty to the Senate promptly at noon on Wednesday. It will be immediately referred under the rules to the Foreign Relations Committee and will not be bensidered by the full Senate in executive session until it is reported back from that committee, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be for at least a counte of works. There are many least a couple of weeks. There are many reasons which in the judgment of the President and his advisers make it highly important if not imperative for the Treaty to be ratified promptly. The situation in the Philippines is most critical, and our Goverament will be seriously embarrassed in its movements in that quarter until the Treaty is acted on. It is understood that the President has been consulting with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee with a view of having all formality waived and the Treaty reported back to the least a couple of weeks. There are many waived and the Treaty reported back to the Senate within twenty-four hours from the time of its receipt by the committee. This would be unusual, if not unprecedented, but it is pointed out by the friends of the Administration that the situation is extraordinary and fully warrants this action Mr. McKinley's friends are confident that the Poreign Relations Committee will give heed to the President's wishes in this mat-ter, but they are not so hopeful of prompt action when the Treaty gets before the full enate. However, they are hoping for the best, and in the meantime the strongest kind of pressure will be brought to bear to bring any bucking Senators into line. The slogan of the Administration will be: "Let us ratify the Treaty first and taik about expansion afterward."

about expansion afterward."
"More than seventy Senators," raid a
Republican Senator to day, "are pledged
to vote for the ratification of the Treaty.
Our greatest danger now is delay. Every day the Treaty remains unacted upon wil add to the complications in the East and handicap our Government. Prompt action by the Senate now, or rather when i meets, may save the sacrifice of a good many lives and the expenditure of a great deal of money. This fact will be duly im-pressed upon the Senate, and if in the face of such a state of things there are any Senators who persist in takin against time just in order to stave off vote on the Treaty they will be compelled to take the responsibility for their ac-tion. Their names will be published to the world. It seems to me that public sentiment will be so strong that it will force the opponents of the Treaty to yield to it. The President hopes to have the Treaty ratified by January 15 if 10 sible. If the kickers act reasonably this can be

ccomplished."
The army reorganization hill is the mos important thing on the House calendar from the Administration point of view. Prompt action on this measure is desired to enable the Administration to go ahead and muster out the volunteer troops. The full measure of the opposition to the Hull bill will probably be taken before the House has been in session for many days. It has been intimated that the Administraion is prepared to make concessions on this measure if by doing so it can obtain quick action.

Colonel Denby on Embalmed Beef. "The Commission," said Col. Deuby, vice chairman of the Alger Relief Workers, this morning, "wifl investigate thoroughly Gen. Miles' charges regarding the character of Miles' charges regarding the character of the beef sent to Porto Rice for the use of the soldiers of the American army. This matter has got beyond any personal con-siderations. The existence of a big in-dustry of this country is practically at stake. Unless Gen. Miles' charges are re-futed effectually the chances are that American canned meat will be excluded from every country in Europe. That would from every country in Europe. That would of course, mean a serious loss to every canned beef industry in the United States. Gen. Miles is quite sweeping in his charges. The Commission will do its best

onsequences to individuals.

"This beef controversy," Col. Denby, dded, "will delay the Commission somewhat in finishing up its work and submit-ting its report. We are engaged on our report now and I think that we will be able to complete it before the end of January. I think that it will be ready by January 20. No, we do not contemplate going to Cuba or Porto Rico. It was found not to be necessary. We have taken a great mass of testimony and it will be no easy task to sift it down and extract the

to ascertain the exact truth regardless of

wheat from the chaff."

Col. Denby expressed satisfaction that all possible trouble for the Americans. the work of the Commission was drawing The probability that all loyal Spaniards in the Island of Panay would be massacred did not prevent the carrying out of the performance of the perf Commissioners had realized just what they were getting into they would have refused to serve. When they make their report, however, I think that all fairminded people will admit that they have performed their work conscientiously and performed their work conscientiously and that it is not so much of a white-wash commission as many persons have imagined. Public opinion on the Commission should be suspended until after it has made its report. That is all that I care That is all that I care to say at present."

RAILROAD BUILDING ABROAD. Russia and Switzerland Make Re-

markable Strides. Consular Agent Harris writes to the State Department regarding new railroads country. And they are right, though in Russia and Switzerland as follows: "Switzerland is at present putting forth remarkable efforts in the way of railroad construction. Work has begun on the great Simplen tunnel and the first stretch of the daringly planned Jungfrau Railroad is com-pleted. Work will also be hurried on the Rhatischen Albulabahn. The most interesting of all, however, is the attempt no being made by an English company to se-cure a concession to build an electric wire-rope railway from Aosta, in Italy, over the great St. Bernard to Martigny, in the Rhone Valley. The cost, if undertaken, is estimated at \$2,895,000.

"Russia is also making rapid strides. It is reported that the Czar has sanctioned the building of an electric railroad from Warsaw, via Lodz and Zalisz, to Skalmierzyce. From Lieradz and Storce branch line will run to Wilhelmsbruck, Kempen, and Oels. The work should be so far completed that passenger traffic may be opened up in 1966. Another great un-dertaking of Russia has been completed. An important branch of the South Siberian Railroad, leading to the borders of Afghan istan, is now ready for business. On Sun-day, November 20, the first trip was made. The road runs from Usun Ada, on the Caspian Sea, to Geoktepe, Aschabad, Mery Tschardschui, and Buchara to Samarkand Russia will be able to develop an enormous trade by means of this railroad. It is the key to Afghanistan, the borders of Persia, and, above all, the capital cit Herat and the great valley of Heri-Rud.

Something of a Reflection. (From the Philadelphia North American.) Uncle Sherman speaks of Day as a man wheran for office and was defeated. Nevertheless the president of the Peace Commission has sinc made those who defeated him look very foolish.

Just kick the ball along,
With laughter and with song:
Just kick the ball and toss it right along.
For life is what we make it,
And the easiest way to be a nd the easiest way to take it Is to kick the ball and toon it right along.

We can wipe away each tear
With the 'kerchief of good cheer—
Just kick the ball and toss it right along;
We can cut away all iii
With the scissors of good will ith the scissors of good will— Then kick the ball and toss it right along.

A homeopathic pill Of kindness soon-will kill Any allopathic malice in the heart; Our lives will nobler grow, And the way to keep them so Is to kick the ball and toes it right along.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS THE WORLDS'S RULERS

RETROSPECT OF LONDON PAPERS

The Two Peoples, With Their Im menue Navies. Able to Domiunte the Universe.

London, Dec. 31.-In a retrespect of the car the Saturday Review gives promience to the rise of the United States as world power, saying:

a world power, saying:

Had Great Britain joined the European powers
the United States would have been obliged to
leave Spain alone. A tremendous responsibility,
therefore, rests on England, We wish much to
believe in an Anglo-American aillance. Language, religion and blood are undoubtedly strong
ties. Yet within our time we have seen the
German States warring with each other.

The question of joint control of the Niciragua
(anal is likely to put our new-born friendship to
a sharp test.

is impossible to say yet whether the Amer democracy will stand the taxation necessar an democracy will stand the taxation meessars belief and maintain a big fleet. If the Amerians go in for a great fleet, either the Anglo merican alliance will rule the world, or the wa-tween Great Britain and the United States will the biggest conflict the world has ever seen. The Spaceter. The Spectator's retrospect calls the dom nant fact of 1898 the rise in position of the English-speaking people. It says:

the English-speaking people. It says:

The continental powers are amazed and irritated by this new development. Though not venturing to interfere, they feel apprehensive that this change may one day compel a defensive conlition of all the military powers of Europe.

Might it not be possible that the two branches of the English-speaking race would join together for international purposes, and face the world with a flest impossible to overcome? But if the new alliance is to be safe, the statesmen on both sides of the Milantic pasts act on the maxims both of philanthropy and statecraft. Their watchwords must be "justice, mercy, moderation."

DESTROY LUCCHENI'S WEAPON. An Ancient Superstition to Be Satis-

fied in Austria Tomorrow. Geneva. Dec. 31 -The last act in the tragedy of the unfortunate Empress of Austria will be played today. At noon, in the presence of the judges who condemned the assassin, Luccheni, and a number of persons specially invited, the weapon with which the Empress was murdered will be destroyed, with solemn ceremony.

This is done in compliance with an ancient superstition, that if the weapon with which the rulers of this earth are murdered are not destroyed they will bring dira misfortune or attention. bring dire misfortune on others.

It is also done to forestall the indefatigable relic hunters. Luccheni's weapon was a file that he had bought at Lausanne, and to which he had fitted a, wooden handle. The file will be chopped into small pieces and thrown into a stream, and the wooden handle will be burned.

MEN NEEDED TO BEAT QUAY. Ten Republicans Wanted to Prevent His Re-election.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.-Former Postuster General Wanamaker, in a meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Republican Business Men's League yesterday, nced that he would go to Harris burg on Monday with other members of the committee to urge members of the legislature to defeat Senator Quny for re-

It was said in the meeting that thirtyone Republican members of the legisla ture, outside of Philadelphia, had pledged themselves not to participate in the Sena torial caucus, and the belief was express ed that ten other members can be duced to join these thirty-one, and so prevent Senator Quay obtaining the 128 votes necessary to elect him.

One of the leading members of the One of the leading members of the league said last night: "There is no doubt that there are thirty-one members outside of Philadelphia who will not participate in the Quay caucus. Only ten more Republicans are needed to prevent Senator Quay's re-election, and Mr. Martin controls double that number. He has it absolutely in his power to re-elect of defeat Senator Quay and I believe he will defeat Senator Quay, and I believe he will justify the claims of his friends and his own pledge as a State senator and do the State the great service of preventing Quay's return to the Untied States Sen-

Notwithstanding this, Quay's adherents are apparently more confident than ever of his success in the caucus.

THE FIGHT ON THE OIL TRUST. Attorney General Monnett Complains of Dilatory Tactles.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 31.-Attorney General Monnett has made another step in the fight against the Standard Oil Company Trust, by asking the supreme court to remove from his position as Master Commissioner Hon. Allan T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, who was appointed by the court some time ago. In his application he charges that the Standard Oil Trust has pursued dilatory tactics throughout the suit, and has in this way put the atoreny general's department to much unnecessary expense, among other things forcing a trip to New York which practi cally exhausted the contingent fund the which the department could draw for

expenses of prosecution. Monnett says it is manifest that Refere Brinsmade has yielded to application fo continuance and that his ideas of hi power renders it impossible to furnish the court necessary information. Therefore, he asks that the court directly order the defendant company to appear in open court with the books and papers required by plaintiff and to rescind the order mak-Brinsmade referee.

A PAPER COMBINE FORMED. The Beat Involves Many Mills and About \$40,000,000.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 31.-Dean & Shibley, brokers and bankers, have taken charge of the arrangements to consolidate some of the paper factories of this section. The deal will involve about \$40,writing paper, bond paper, and everything but wrapping, ledger, envelope and news paper.

For a considerable period there has

been talk of a consolidation of the paper interests. There are about forty-seven prominent mills in the United States, some thirty-five being in New England within a radius of seventy miles. These mills have been making an average of 35¢ tons a day, which is from thirty to forty tons overproduction. This has led to a number of the mills shutting down.

(From the Beston Transcript.)
Mr. Atkinson says that in the Irish famine the people went hungry because they did not know the value of skin milk. The information comes rather late, but probably it is in ample time for the next famine. Chenp Crockery.

(From the St. Paul Globe.)

Count Ito, the Japanese statesman, gives China hree years to go to pieces. But the pieces are ilready being picked up by Russia, England and he rest. Good Pot-Ple.

(From What to Eat.)

Good Pot-Pie.

(From What to Eat.)

Most families are fond of pot-pie, when the crust is light and in a shape to be easily digneted. Pot-pie may be made of chicken, or almost any other kind of lean meat, and if well seasoned is quite palatable. Put your meat on to cook in boiling water enough to cover it well, and add boiling water enough to cover it well, and add boiling water as it boils away to keep it covered all the time. After it has boiled one half hour add salt and pepper to suit the taste, then cook until tender.

To make the crust (or dumplings) always use the best materials, and to each cup of flour add a good teaspoonful of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, with sweet milk enough to form a dough the same as for biscuit. Cut the dough in square or round shape, and dust with flour, so they will not stick while handling. Now add a cup of boiling water to that already on the meat, and drop the dough into the kettle with the meat; and boil brishly for half am hour.

If the dumplings are not crowded in the kettle they will be very light and tender. Remember, no cream or any other kind of shortening is to be used.

When the crust and meat are removed from the kettle add a tablespoonful of butter, a spoonful of chopped paraley; also a little thickening to the gray, and you have a dinner which most familier will enjoy.

LIBERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN'S COLONIES

MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS

Home Office Refuses to Interfere in Local Matters Concerning Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 31.-Governor Murray has made public the text of a message received by him from Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in which the secretary definitely refuses to disallow the Reid railway con-tract granted by the legislature, or to in-terfere in local colonial affairs, as requested by the governor. The message is regarded as a rebuke to the governor and is considered an important pronouncement on the constitutional and legislative con-trol which the Imperial authorities may safely exercise over colonial questions. In the message the colonial secretary says:

In the message the colonial secretary says:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of October 6, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the inhabitants of 8t. John's, on October 4, urging that her majesty abound he advised either to diallow the act passed in the recent season of the legislature of Newfoundland, to give effect to the contract with Mr. Reid, or, that in any case, I should defer tendering advice to her majesty in regard to the act until the people of the colony lave had opportunity of expressing their views on the question at a general election.

The step which I am urged to take is one for which there is no precedent in the history of colonial administration. The measure, the disallowance of which is sought, is not only one of parely local concern, but one, the provisions of which are almost exclusively of a financial and administrative character.

The right to complete and unfettered control

are almost exclusively of a financial and control trative character.

The right to complete and unfettered control over financial policy and arrangements is essential to self-government, and has been invariably acknowledged and respected by her majesty's government and jealously guarded by the colonies. The colonial government and legislature are purely responsible for the management of its finances to the people of the colony, and unless imperial interests of great importance are imperiled, the intervention of her majesty's government in such matters would be an unwarrantable intrusion and

ters would be an unwarrantable intrusion reach of the charter of the colony, I cannot admit that the excitors of the have any right to chien the interference majesty's government in the matter. It is the faith of the colonial government and slature that they have advanced their money, it is to them that they must appeal if they

for themselves damaged, appear it is a section throughout has been gover by constitutional principles on white cound to act, and I think it desirable and be made quite clear that, in acceptability of the countries of the countr privilege of self-government, the colony epted the full responsibilities incepan in that privilege, and if the machiners it yield for the work of legislation and ad arge their trust they cannot look to her majesty's government to supplement or remedy these defects or to judge between them and their

SMALLPOX AT MANCHESTER Richard Wesley, a Colored Prisoner,

Found Dead in His Cell. Winchester. (Va., Dec. 31.-Mr. Bartholomew McKee, a farmer, residing near Gore, has smallpox. Mr. McKee recently visited friends at Bedford, Pa., and it is believed that he contracted the dis

Richard Wesley, a young colored man, who was picked up in the streets yester-day by the police and lodged in jail, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. The physician who attended him yesterday says that his death was due to lack of medical treatment. Wesley was almost famished from hunger when found by the

CURRENT HUMOR.

Reversing the Epithet. (From the Boston Journal.) "That youngest boy of yours does not be a credit to you," said the white man e.
No, sah," said Uncle Mose. "He is the wind-chile I has. He is mighty bad. He's de to sleep of de family, sah."

The Faithful Dog. (From the Yonkers Statesman.) Bill-Why do they say a dog is

riend: Jill-Because a dog never forsikes a min. 'That's so; a fellow can't borrow money dog very well, can he?

Taken Literally, (From Answers.) During the hearing of a case in court the other by a funny answer by the prisoner convulsed the

"The next person who laught will be At this the prisoner burst out laughing, "Well, I do call that hard!" said the prisoner.

You said you would eject the next person who laughed, and I am only waiting to see you carry out your promise."

Pulpit Sophistry. "Father did you hear what the man in

"He said, 'This is a wicked world.' Did he ean us?"
"Ob, no! It is only his way of saying he is all

Embarrassing for All.

(From Puck.)

(From Puck.)

Warwick—So your throsophical society has is me extinct? I suppose it was a glorious one as since one of your members had discovere at he was the reincarnation of Socrates.

Wickwire—Well, that was a great discovery for the puck of the puck. unnon man to make, and things went alon smoothly until one of our lady member only discovered that she was the reincarns

An English Hint.

(From Punch.)
Old Lady-Now, porter, yun're quite an
ou've put all my buggage in l- in the big por
uniteau, and Porter-All right, mam. Old Lady-And you're certain I've not

nything behind? Porter-No, mum; not even a copper!

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

the man to cheer his wife.

And he was right.

About 7, by the hig clock on the mantsipiece,
Tommy shambled into the room.

Without thinking of reproving him his mother
flew to him and clasped him in her arms and
kissed him. Then she put him down and his
father called him to his side.

"Tommy," he said, "where have you been?"

The little fellow looked down, poked at the
seam in the carpet with his toe, hesitated, and
then, raising his eyes replied, "Been a fishin."

"But where are the fish?" asked the purent.

The youngster thought a minute and then
answered, "They unbited in div."

The Disadvantage of a Double.

The Disndvantage of a Doubic.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"I never realized before," said the man who was telling the story, "the disadvantage of having a double, particularly se when that double happens to be disreputable.

"My business takes me about the country a good deal, and there is hardly a hotel of any consequence where I am not known. Three weeks ago I started on one of my regular tries to interview my customers and get things in shape for a good winter's trade.

"From the very start my troubles began, Instead of meeting with a cordial welcome from

From the very start my from the begin, instead of meeting with a cordial welcome from the hotel clerk when I registered, as was usually the case, I was greeted with a cold stare; a bill was presented that I never contracted, and a threat made to send for an officer at once if the bill was not promptly paid. It took me some time to get to the bottom of the matter, and when I did I was felting may

bill was not promptly boto. It the matter, and when I did I was fighting mad.

"It seems that tome scamp that looks like ne and who must have been familiar with my lablis and the route that I generally took, kept just ahead of me, registering under my mane, and contracting bills that would have bankrapted me to pay. Nothing was too good for the informal scoundrel. He took the best room in the house, had his meals in his room, and acted like a made on a varcuitor.

had his meals in his room, and acted like a nabob prince on a vacation.

"My name was good for anything he might order, and he seemed to realize it. When he had stayed as long as he dared he left for the next place without taking the trouble to pay the high that he had contracted. You can readily imagine the reception I met with when I arrived a few days later. I have been arrested three times, presented with a number of bills that I knew nothing about, and chased by a wronged husband.

"I was rapidly being driven into a nervous decline, so I threw up the remainder of my trip and came home."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Porous glass is a recent invention and

is said to promise much in the way of superior ventilation. Frank P. Graves, the new president of

the University of Washingt-Virgil when ten years old. A southern county of California has de-cided to send a commissioner to Hawaii to search for a parasite that will destroy the purple scale.

Frank G. Logan, of Chicago, has given \$35,000 to the Chicago Art Institute as a Christmas present. The money will be used to build a library building.

The contempt for money and trade, characteristic of Japan, has lost much of its force. Merchants have risen in social standing and have been advanced to the peerage

Gelatoid, a mixture of gelatine with formaldehyde, is being used for unbreakable goggles to protect eyes of workmen exposed to flying particles of stone, m or wood.

It is said that when Cornelius Blitss was a small school boy his teacher asked him if Jerusalem was a common or proper noun. "Neither," replied the little pupil. noun. "Neither," re "it's an ejaculation.

By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship-Sun-day by the Christians. Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednes-day by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks and Saturday by the Hebrews.

When a Chinaman gives a grand party he sends three invitations to each great-one two days before the event, another on the day itself, and the third just before the hour has struck, to signify how impatient he is for his visitor's arrival. Great Britain takes 350,000,000 pounds of rice a year, or 5 pounds to each ; son; the United States requires but pounds per capita; Spain, 5; Italy, 18. But Japan takes no less than 260 pounds per person a year, and the average of In-dia is 260.

M. Vernon, the French engraver, has remark for a medallion of Queen Louise, to be prepared from the best of the family photographs. Small reproductions of the memorial are to be prepared for distribution in Denmark.

In the Chinese morgue, one of the strange sights is a number of life-size dolls which are burned to accompany the corpses as their servants to the next world. They are doubtless a relic of the time when human beings were thus burned as companions of the deceased.

The largest private library in the United States is said to belong to Coi. Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky., which contains over 56,000 yolumes, collected during six-ty years. Books on the history of the West predominate, and among them Col. Roosevelt worked while preparing his "Winning of the West."

There is no music so suitable for Irish dances as that of the Irish bagpines—a very different instrument from the Scotch pipes—but it is difficult to meet a piper today in Ireland, although twenty years ago one could count ten fine players within a radius of as many miles. In the same district there is not a single piper today.

The smallest cometery in the world—which only measures 22 1-2 feet by 14 feet—is situated in the tweed manufacturing town of Galashiels, in Scotland. The place is surrounded by a wall 7 feet high, with a doorway at the west corner, which has been barricaded to keep the children out. The cemetery has long been closed as a burial ground, "A Caribou man," says the Kenneber

"A Caribou man," says the Kennebe-Journal, "lately wandered into a remote hotel that doesn't keep a dictionary, and on coming down in the morning was ask-ed by the landford how he rested. 'Oh,' replied the gentleman, 'I suffered nearly all night with insomnia." The landford was mad in a minute, and roared 'I'll bet you \$2 there ain't one in my house." M. Charles Abel Ballif, founder and

me charries Andr Datin, founder and president of the Touring Club of France, an organization of bicyclists, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was formerly a deputy chief of the office of the prefect of the Seine, where he served twenty-one years. Since his retirement he has worked on committees and commissions and has devoted himself realously to sions, and has devoted himself zealously to the cause of bicycling. The deepest shaft in Colorado is that of

the deepest shart in Colorado is that of the Geyser mines at Silver Cliff, which penetrates the rock to a depth of 2.400 feet. But even that is a shallow puncture be-side the one which goes down into the depths of the Comstock Lode, again active ce in the court!" thundered the magic. and productive. In that wonderful treasure house, from which more than 500,000.

If asked to say who owns the finest residence in New York city it is not likely that the average citizen could name the man. He is E. J. Berwind, head of a big coal concern, and he has an income of coal concern, and he has an income of about \$500,000 a year. He is now com-pleting a palace in East Sixty-eighth Street. One manicipiece cost \$10,000 and there are tapestries ranging in value from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Berwind, who is a graduate of Annapolis, is a man of great

culture and refinement. An astonishing innovation of custom is reported from India, where Mrs. Solomon Gossoon, the managing partner of a well-known Jewish firm in Bombay and president of several companies in which the firm takes an interest, has been proposed for a place in the governor general's council. The proposal comes from a lead-ing indian paper, and is probably due to two reasons—her great business ability and the fact that she has made great efforts to draw together the women of

less picturesque place than it actually is. And such a state of affairs, we are led to believe, may eventually come about. The regular increase in the delta of the Po has been studied by Prof. Markeelli. Comparison of the Austrian map of about 1823 with the records of surveys made in those seventy years has been about three-tenths of a square mile, and from all known data if appears that the total increase during six centuries has been about 198 square miles. The increase is continuing and the Gulf of Venice is doomed in time to disappear. No immediate alarm need, however, be excited, for Prof. Marinelli calculates that between 100 and 120 centuries will elapse before the entire Northern Adriatic will have become dry land.

The chemical profession has entered ciubland in New York. A clubbouse has been leased for meetings and lectures, and a library of chemical literature will be es-tablished, as well as means provided for the social enjoyment of the me huilding. No. 108 West Fifty-fifth street, has been leased by the club, which com-mences its existence with a resident membership of more than 100. The clubhouse will be first used for the annual meeting of the American Chemical So-ciety, which takes place this week, and it is expected that it will fill a great need in providing a place for such conventions, as well as for receiving foreign chemists, who are constantly visiting this country and who are often more than willing to describe events in the progress of in Europe.

There is preserved in the gardens of Guy's Hospital one of the alcoves of Old London Bridge. These alcoves were put up by way of ornament when the ho were taken down in 1738. An old man of \$2 years says that once, as a boy, he was walking over the bridge with his father. "I have heard," said the latter, "that there is an echo from one alcove to the opposite one on the other side. Let us try. Do you go into this one, and I will walk over the bridge to the opposite ene-and whisper." "We did this," says the story-teller, "and I distinctly heard the whispered words. 'Where is your moth-er?' Years afterward I went to the Vicer? Years afterward I went to the Vic-toria Theater and saw a piece called The Echo of Westminster Bridge. There were alcoves also on that bridge, and either they, too, had an echo, or the tradition of Lon-don Bridge had been transferred to West-minster. In the play two men sitting in one alcove plotted a murder and robbery, but another in the opposite alcove over-heard all that they said, so the murder was prevented and the men brought to justice."